Color.—*Type* (worn pelage):—Upper parts overlaid with buffy gray, becoming pale rusty on rump and brownish black on upper surface of membranes; under parts white, varying to light buff on under surfaces of membranes; eyes narrowly rimmed with black, the postorbital areas distinctly grayish; fore feet white; hind feet dusky over metatarsus to toes, the toes whitish; tail much worn, dull brownish above, pinkish buff below. A topotype in less worn pelage is very similar in color, but less rusty above and the tail is paler buff below.

Skull.—Closely resembling that of *texensis*, but rostrum slightly less depressed, the upper outline rising less steeply to vault of cranium; audital bullae slightly smaller, less inflated; dentition about the same. Very similar to that of *goldmani*, but nasals shorter; audital bullae smaller.

Measurements.—*Type* (approximated from dried skin):—Total length, 220 mm; tail vertebrae, 88; hind foot, 31. *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 34.5; condylobasal length, 31.3; zygomatic breadth, 21.4; interorbital constriction, 7.2; width across squamosals behind zygomata, 17.2; maxillary toothrow (alveoli), 6.4.

Remarks.—The two specimens available of this subspecies indicate pallid coloration as the best distinguishing feature. The white fore feet are particularly notable.

ENTOMOLOGY.—Poecilocryptus *and* Poecilopimpla (*Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae*).[1]

R. A. Cushman, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. Muesebeck.)

In 1901 Cameron (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7: 527) and Kriechbaumer (Zeits. Hym. Dip., 1 (5): 252) each described a new genus under the name *Poecilocryptus*. Morley (Rev. Ichn. Brit. Mus., pt. 3, 1914, p. 35) renamed Cameron's genus *Poecilopimpla* on the supposition that it was preoccupied by *Poecilocryptus* Kriechbaumer. As a matter of fact the preoccupation was undoubtedly the reverse of that assumed by Morley, for Cameron's genus was published in June and Kriechbaumer's probably months later, for it appeared in the undated fifth issue of a six-issue periodical, the first number of which appeared in January. Further evidence is furnished by the dates of the reviews in *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* for 1901 of certain other articles appearing in Zeitschrift für systematische Hymenopterologie und Dipterologie of 1901. An article by Krieger in heft 3 of the latter was reviewed on page 136 of *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* issued on August 15, 1901; an article by Stein in heft 4 was reviewed on page 190, issued on November 25; and one by Bezzi in heft 5, in which Kriechbaumer's article also appeared, was reviewed on page 233, issued December 25. This would seem to indicate that heft 5 appeared not long before, perhaps after, November 25.

[1] Received May 13, 1936.

In proposing *Poecilopimpla* for supposedly preoccupied *Poecilocryptus* Cam., Morley overlooked the fact that Cameron had already (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc., 39: 140, 1903) used that name.

The necessity for the renaming of *Poecilocryptus* Kriechbaumer is obviated by the fact that the same genus appears certainly to have been redescribed by Viereck under the name *Photocryptus*.

POECILOCRYPTUS Cameron

Poecilocryptus Cameron, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7: 527. 1901 (not Kriechbaumer, 1901).
Poecilopimpla Morley, Rev. Ichn. Brit. Mus., pt. 3, 1914, p. 35 (not Cameron, 1903).
Poecilocryptus Turner and Waterston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1920, p. 24, figs. 8a, 11b.

It is fortunate that circumstances permit the restoration of Cameron's genus and the elimination of Morley's, for the latter gives an erroneous impression of the relationship of the genus. It is certainly cryptine, not pimpline as Morley would have us believe.

POECILOCRYPTUS NIGROMACULATUS Cameron

Poecilocryptus nigromaculatus Cameron, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7: 528, 1901.
Poecilopimpla nigromaculata Morley, Rev. Ichn. Brit. Mus., pt. 3, 1914, p. 36.
Poecilocryptus nigromaculatus Turner and Waterston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1920, p. 26, figs. 8a, 11b.

Before me are two specimens of each sex reared from flower galls on *Acacia dealbata* at Bathurst, N. S. W., in December 1933, by Y. S. Noble. They differ from Cameron's description only in their smaller size and in lacking the black spot on the outer side of the hind femur.

Poecilocryptus inflexa (Morley) n. comb.

Poecilopimpla inflexa Morley, Rev. Ichn. Brit. Mus., pt. 3, 1914, p. 37.

This may, as stated by Morley, represent a distinct genus, but it is unknown to me and must for the present stand in *Poecilocryptus*.

PHOTOCRYPTUS Viereck

Poecilocryptus Kriechbaumer, Zeits. Hym. Dip., 1: 252. 1901. (not Cameron, 1901), new synonymy.
Photocryptus Viereck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 46: 379. 1913, Cushman, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 79, art. 14, 1931, p. 2.

I have not seen the genotype of *Poecilocryptus* Kriechbaumer, but the agreement, both in structure and in color pattern, of *Photocryptus pachymenae* (Cresson) with the original description is so close that I have no hesitation in synonymizing the two genera.

Photocryptus nigrosignatus (Kriechbaumer), n. comb.

Poecilocryptus nigrosignatus Kriechbaumer, Zeits. Hym. Dip., 1: 252. 1901.

POECILOPIMPLA Cameron

Poecilopimpla Cameron, Jour. Straite Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc., 33: 140. 1903 (not Morley, 1914).

This genus is unknown to me, but the descriptions of the genus and of its type species, especially of the propodeum, suggest *Theronia* Holmgren.

PHYSIOLOGY.—*A comparative study of the olfactory and trigeminal reflexes elicited by various vapors in different mammals.*[1] WILLIAM F. ALLEN, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Oregon.

Ignorance of the action of certain odoriferous vapors on the olfactory, trigeminal and vagal endings in the same and different species of mammals has resulted in no end of confusion in studying ordinary and conditioned reflexes. It has been known for some time that inhalation or insufflation of phenol, camphor, eucalyptus, pyridin, alcohol, ether, chloroform etc. into the nostrils produce certain changes in respiration, pulse and blood pressure over either the olfactory or trigeminal nerve and hence are of no value as olfactory stimulants unless the trigeminal branches to the upper respiratory mucosa are eliminated. Several of the powerful irritating vapors for the trigeminal and vagi are also effective over the olfactory nerves. In response to this need for a comparative study of these reflexes in different species of mammals this study has been undertaken.

The earlier work on these reflexes in mammals by Kratschmer, Gourewitsch, Henry and Verdin, Sandman, Bayer, Zagari, Brodie and Russel, Seemann, Roger, Mayer et al., Craigie, Larsell and Burget and similar studies in man by Russi, Ponzo, Malan, Crosland et al. has been reviewed in earlier publications (1 to 4). Cromer and Ivy and Gesell et al. have recently pointed out the necessity of considering the stellate ganglion in studying the lower respiratory reflexes. The recent studies of Ciurlo and Kerkes have contributed but little to our knowledge of olfactory and trigeminal reflexes.

Procedure.—Thoracic respiration was recorded on a kymograph by a tambour connected to a balloon strapped to the thorax or in small animals by a lever hooked to the skin of the thorax. Insufflations were from a blowing bottle that had single or double connections to the nostrils. Inhalations were from wide mouthed bottles which con-

[1] Received June 26, 1936.